The Pittsburgh Gazette

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War Department,
APRIL 20th, 1801.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT feparate PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of the Secretary for the Department of War, until the expiration of the 30th of June next, inclufive, for the fupply of all RATIONS, which may be required for the ufe of the United States, from the firft day of October 1801, until the thirtieth day of September, 1802, both days inclufive, at the following places, viz.

FIRST. At Pittfburgh; at Fort Franklin; at Le Boeuf; at Prefqu'ifle; at Niagara; at Oswego; at Detroit; at Fort Wayne; at Michilimackinac; at the Falls of St. Mary's; and at the Grand Portage on Lake Superior,

SECOND. At Fort Washington, Vincennes and Massac; at the Cantonment near the mouth of the Ohio; and at any poft or place on the eaft fide of the Miffiffippi River, between the mouths of the Ohio and Illinois Rivers; and at any place or places where troops are or may be ftationed, marched or recruited within the ftate of Kentucky.

THIRD. At Knoxville, Tellico, South West Point, and at any place or places where troops are or may be ftationed, marched or recruited within the ftate of Tennefee; at Bear Creek on the Tennefee River, and at any place in the Chickafaw or Choctaw country between Bear Creek and Natchez; at the Chickafaw Bluffs; at Natchez; at Fort Adams and its dependencies; and thence to the Mouth of Ohio.

Separate PROPOSALS will alfo be received as aforefaid for the fupply of all troops which may be employed in the ufe of the United States from the firft day of January 1802, until the firft day of October following, both days inclufive, within the places hereinafter mentioned, viz.

FOURTH. At Point Peter; at Fort George; at Fort Wafhington; at Fort Lincoln, at Fort Hawkins; at Fort Montgomery in Cumberland Harbour; at Fort Johnfon, Cape Fear; and at any other places where troops are or may be ftationed, marched or recruited within the ftates of Georgia, South Carolina, and North Carolina.

FIFTH. At Fort Mifflin; at Prefqu'ifle Point at Fort Mifflin at the Cape of Wafhington and at any place or places where troops are or may be ftationed, marched or recruited within the ftates of Virginia and Maryland.

SIXTH. At Wilmington; at Fort Mifflin; at the Lazaretto near Philadelphia; and at any place or places where troops are or may be ftationed, marched or recruited within the ftates of Delaware and Pennfylvania, excepting Pittfburg, Fort Franklin, Le Boeuf, and Prefqu'ifle, in the ftate of Pennfylvania.

SEVENTH. At Tigertail; at Fort Jay; at Weft Point, and at any place or places where troops are or may be ftationed, marched or recruited within the ftates of New Jerfey and New York, excepting Oswego and Niagara in the ftate of New York.

EIGHTH. At Newport; at New London and at any place or places where troops are or may be ftationed, marched or recruited within the ftates of Rhode Ifland and Connecticut.

NINTH. At Fort Independence, Fort Hill Houfe, at Salem, at Marblehead, at Portland, at Portfmouth, at Bennington, and at any other places where troops are or may be ftationed, marched or recruited within the ftates of Maffachufetts, New Hampfhire and Vermont.

A ration is to confift of any one of the articles of bread or flour, or wheat or Indian corn, or one of the articles of rice, or one and an half pints of oat meal or Indian meal, compared and eftimated as to quantity, with one pound of bread or flour, or one quarter of frefh beef or one pound of falt beef, or three quarters of a pound of bacon or pork, or when frefh meat is iffued, fait at the rate of two quarts for every hundred rations; and at the rate of four pounds, and candles at the rate of a pound and an half, for every hundred rations. The propofals will extend to the fupply of rum, whifkey, or other ardent fpirits, at the rate of half a gill per ration, and vinegar at the rate of two quarts for every hundred rations. The price of the feveral articles in every part of the nation, as well as the quantities and qualities, muft be fpecified.

The rations are to be furnifhed in fuch quantities as that there fhall at all times, during the term of the propofed contracts, be provided for the confumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Niagara, and Oswego, for fix months in advance, and at each of the other poffs on the Weftern waters for at leaft three months in advance, of good and wholefome provifions, if the fame fhall be required. It is alfo to be permitted to all and every the commanding officers of fort or other places, or of poffs, to call for at any feafons when the fame can be transported, or at any time in the cafe of urgency, fuch fupplies of like provifions in advance, as in the difcretion of the commandant fhall be deemed proper. It is to be underftood that the contractor is to be at the expence and rifk of ifuing the fupplies to the troops, and that all loffes fuftained by the depredations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, fhall be paid for by the United States, at the price of the article captured or deftroyed, on the depofitions of two or more perfons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commiffioned officer, afcertaining the circumftances of the lofs, and the amount of the articles for which compenfation fhall be claimed.

The privilege is to be underftood to be referved to the United States of requiring that none of the fupplies which may be furnifhed under any of the propofed contracts, fhall be iffued until the fupplies which have been, or may be, furnifhed under contracts now in force, have been confumed: and that a fupply in advance may be always required at any of the fixed poffs on the fea board or Indian frontiers, not exceeding three months.

HENRY DEARBORN,
Secretary of War.

☞ Gentlemen in different parts of the United States who have received the propofals and undertaken to obtain fubfcriptions for the *Gazette Gazette of the United States*, are requefted to return them by the 1ft day of June, in order that the publication may be commenced, or a relinquifhment of the object take place. All perfons defirous of becoming fubfcribers are requefted to forward their names, immediately, as the publication will not be commenced unlefs the number fpecified (one exclufive of the present Country Subfcribers to the Daily Gazette) fhould be obtained. Thofe difpofed to become fubfcribers are kindly invited to make early payment—The terms and mode will be communicated on the receipt of the firft number.

Philadelphia, April 21, 1801.

A FRESH SUPPLY
OF
NEW GOODS,
Juft Received and now opening
for Sale, by
WILLIAM CHRISTY,
Pittfburgh, May 8, 1801.

Laws of the United States.

BY AUTHORITY.

Sixth Congrefs of the United States, at the fecond Seffion, begun and held at the City of Waſhington, in the Territory of Columbia, on Monday the Seventeenth of November, one thoufand eight hundred.

AN ACT making [illegible] the Navy of the United States, for the year one thoufand eight hundred and one.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled*, That for defraying the expences of the Navy of the United States, for the year one thoufand eight hundred and one, there fhall be, and hereby is appropriated the fum of three millions forty two thoufand three hundred and forty two dollars, and ninety five cents, that is to fay:

For the pay of the officers of the Navy of the United States, the fum of three hundred and eighty two thoufand feven hundred and eighty eight dollars.

For the fubfiftence of the officers of the Navy, the fum of forty nine thoufand, eight hundred and two dollars and fixty cents.

For the pay of ſeamen, the fum of eight hundred and fix teen thoufand fix hundred and fix y dollars.

For provifions the fum of five hundred and ninety feven thoufand one hundred and one dollars, and thirty feven cents.

For the expences of Medicines, Hofpitals, and Hoſpital ſtores, the fum of thirty one thoufand fix hundred and forty feven dollars, and twenty cents.

For the contingent expences of the Navy, including expenditure of military ſtores, the fum of three hundred and forty four thoufand fix hundred dollars.

For falaries to ſtore-keepers, clerks, foremen, labourers, and other contingencies, the ſum of thirty feven thoufand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For the pay of the officers, non commiſſioned officers and privates of the marine corps, the ſum of ninety nine thoufand two hundred and thirty four dollars.

For the fubſiſtence of the officers and privates of the marine corps, the ſum of eleven thoufand four hundred and eighty ſix dollars and ten cents.

For clothing for the marine corps, the ſum of thirty three thoufand five hundred and eighty one dollars, and thirty cents.

For military ſtores for the marine corps, the ſum of nine thoufand one hundred and ſixty ſix dollars, and thirty eight cents.

For the contingent expences of the marine corps, including camp equipage, quarter maſter, barrack maſter, hoſpital ſtores, ſtationary, and other contingencies, the ſum of thirteen thoufand four hundred and thirty ſix dollars.

For the expenſes attending ſix ſeventy four gun ſhips, and for completing navy yards, docks and wharves, the ſum of five hundred thoufand dollars.

For erecting marine barracks, the ſum of twenty thoufand dollars.

For maintenance of French priſoners, the ſum of thirty thoufand dollars.

For making up deficiency of former appropriations for the maintenance of French Priſoners the ſum of forty five thoufand dollars.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the ſeveral appropriations herein before made ſhall be paid out of the unexpended balance of appropriations for the Navy at the cloſe of the laſt year and out of any other monies in the treaſury not otherwiſe appropriated.

THEODORE SEDGWICK,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,
JAMES HILLHOUSE,
Preſident of the Senate, pro tempore

Approved, March 3d, A. D. 1801.
JOHN ADAMS,
Preſident of the United States.

AN ACT to amend the act intituled "An act providing for the ſale of the lands of the United States in the Territory North Weſt of the River Ohio, and above the mouth of Kentucky River."

BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled*, That from and after the paſſing of this act, the maſter or commander of any ſhip or veſſel arriving within the diſtricts of Peterſburgh or Richmond, laden with goods, wares and merchandize belonging or conſigned to perſons reſident within both the diſtricts, ſhall make entry of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, in manner and form as is prefcribed by law, with the collector of that diſtrict in which the owner or conſignee of the goods, or ſome one of the owners of the ſhip or veſſel ſhall actually reſide. And the ſaid maſter or commander ſhall at the time of making the entry aforeſaid, deliver a duplicate of the whole of the cargo as now required by law to the ſaid collector, whoſe duty it ſhall be, to certify the ſame as a true copy, and tranſmit it to the collector of the other diſtrict, and the delivery of ſuch goods, wares or merchandize ſhall be authoriſed by permits from the collector of each diſtrict reſpectively in which the ſame ſhall have been duly entered according to law: Provided, that no perſon, importer, owner or conſignee of goods, wares or merchandize, reſiding in either diſtrict, ſhall be admitted to make an entry of ſuch goods, wares or merchandize, with the collector of the diſtrict in which ſuch importer, owner, or conſignee ſhall not reſide: And provided alſo, that all entries for goods, wares or merchandize, made by agents, for perſons reſiding in other diſtricts, ſhall be made with the collector of the diſtrict, in which ſuch ſhip or veſſel may diſcharge.

THEODORE SEDGWICK,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,
JAMES HILLHOUSE,
Preſident of the Senate, pro tempore

Approved, March 3d, A. D. 1801.
JOHN ADAMS,
Preſident of the United States.

AN ACT giving a right of pre-emption, to certain perſons, who have contracted with John Cleves Symmes, or his aſſociates, for land lying between the Miami rivers, in the Territory of the United State North weſt of the Ohio.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled*, That any perſon or perſons, and the legal repreſentative or repreſentatives of any perſon or perſons who before the firſt day of January in the year of our lord one thouſand eight hundred, had made any contract or contracts in writing, or by any note memorandum thereof in writing, either with John Cleves Symmes, or with any of his aſſociates, or who had made to him or them, any payment of money for the purchaſe of land ſituate between the Miami rivers, within the limits of a ſurvey, made by Ifreal Ludlow, in conformity to an act of Congreſs of the twelfth of April one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety two, and not comprehended within the limits of a tract of land, conveyed to John Cleves Symmes and his aſſociate, by letter patent, bearing date the thirtieth of September, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety four, in the territory of the United States North Weſt of the Ohio, ſhall be entitled to a preference, in becoming the purchaſers, from the United States, of the lands ſo contracted for at the price of two dollars per acre, excluſive of the ſurveying fees, and other incidental expences; and payment may be made therefore, to the treaſurer of the United States, or the receiver of public monies for the lands of the United States at Cincinnati, in like inſtalments and under ſame conditions as directed by the act, intituled," "An act to amend the act, intituled act providing for the ſale of the lands of the United States, in the territory of the United States, North Weſt of the Ohio, and above the Mouth of Kentucky river;" Provided however, that no intereſt ſhall be charged upon any of the inſtalments until they reſpectively become payable.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That every perſon claiming the benefit of the firſt ſection of this act, ſhall, on or before the firſt day of November next, deliver to the receiver of public monies for the lands of the United States at Cincinnati, a notice in writing ſtating the nature and extent of his claim or contract, and if any perſon ſhall neglect, to give ſuch notice of his claim or contract or having given the ſame, ſhall neglect to make application for the purchaſe thereof, as herein after directed, or ſhall fail in making the firſt payment, before the firſt of January next, all his right of pre-emption, on the terms aforeſaid ſhall ceaſe and become void.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the aforeſaid receiver of public monies, and two other perſons, who ſhall be appointed by the Preſident of the United States, ſhall be commiſſioners for the purpoſe of hearing the claims of perſons claiming the benefits of this act, who previous to entering on the duties of their appointments ſhall reſpectively take and ſubſcribe the following oath or affirmation, before any perſon qualified to adminiſter oaths, viz. "I A. B. do ſolemnly ſwear or affirm, that I will impartially and juſtly execute and diſcharge the duties impoſed upon me, by an act of Congreſs, intituled, "An act giving a right of pre-emption to certain perſons who have contracted with John Cleves Symmes or his aſſociates for lands lying between the Miami Rivers, in the territory of the United States, north weſt of the Ohio," to the beſt of my underſtanding and ability." and it ſhall be the duty of the ſaid commiſſioners to meet at Cincinnati, between the firſt and the tenth day of November next, of which meeting three weeks previous notice ſhall be given by them in ſome newſpaper printed at Cincinnati, any two or a majority of them, ſo met, ſhall not adjourn to any other place, or for a longer time, than three days until they finally compleat the buſineſs of their ſaid appointment, and they or any two of them, ſhall have power to hear and decide in a ſummary manner, all matters reſpecting all ſuch claims of which notice may have been filed, purſuant to the third ſection of this act, and to adminiſter oaths, and examine witneſſes, and form other teſtimony as may be adduced, and determine in reſpect to the ſame, and equity and juſtice ſhall appear to them, that the claimant is entitled to the right of pre-emption, on the terms aforeſaid, they ſhall give a certificate thereof, ſtating as near as circumſtances may be, the quantity and deſcription of the land to which he may be entitled, directed to the regiſter of the land office at Cincinnati, or when the ſame may be, the claimant to the ſurveyor general, copies of which certificates ſhall be by them recorded in a book to be provided for that purpoſe and kept for that purpoſe in the office with the regiſter of the ſaid office.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the ſaid regiſter and ſurveyor reſpectively, upon application of any perſon or perſons who ſhall produce a certificate of the commiſſioners aforeſaid, to him directed before the firſt day of January next, and ſhall alſo produce a receipt from the treaſurer of the United States, or the aforeſaid receiver of public monies, for at leaſt one fourth part of the purchaſe money, and alſo for the payment of three dollars for each half ſection or ſmaller quantity, and ſhall pay him the fees in like caſe provided by the act, intituled "an act to amend the act intituled, "an act providing for the ſale of the lands of the United States in the territory of the United States, north weſt of the Ohio, and above the mouth of Kentucky River" ſhall admit ſuch perſon or perſons to become a purchaſer or purchaſers, of the land reſpectively in the ſaid certificate, and ſhall receive the ſame certificate, and preſerve it on file, and an entry of the application in his book, kept for the purpoſe, and of any of the three laſt payments being made in advance he ſhall allow the purchaſer the like diſcount, as is allowed by the fourth clauſe of the fifth ſection of the act laſt above recited and payment in full and final ſettlement, and he ſhall give his certificate thereof, upon producing which to the Secretary of the Treaſury, a patent ſhall iſſue in like manner as is provided by the ſaid laſt act above recited.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the ſaid regiſter of public monies, ſhall be

stated to have, and receive, to his own use, from the respective claimants, the following fees, that is to say; for filing a notice and evidence of claim, or statement thereof, twenty five cents, for giving a copy thereof, twelve and a half cents for every one hundred words; and the said commissioners shall, as a full compensation for their services be, entitled, jointly, to have and receive from the respective claimants, that is to say for every determination and entering the result in their book, at the rate of three dollars for every section, for every certificate and recording the same at the rate of one dollar for every section.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That all the aforesaid tract of country shall be surveyed by the Surveyor General, as soon as may be, after the first day of September next, in the manner herein after directed.

1. So much of the said tract, as lies between the northern boundary line, and the aforesaid patent of John Cleves Symmes, and associates; and Israel Ludlow's southern boundary of the seventh entire range of townships, shall be laid off into sections, agreeably to the northwardly and southwardly lines, run under the direction of John Cleves Symmes, and the marks thereon made at the time of running the aforesaid lines for the corners of sections, shall be established by the surveyor general, and eastwardly and westerly lines shall be run to intersect the aforesaid northwardly and Southwardly lines, in the corresponding marked points.

2 And the residue of the said tract lying north of the aforesaid southern boundary of the seventh entire range, shall be laid off into sections, according to such uniform rule and method as in the opinion of the surveyor General, shall best secure the rights and interest of those, who are entitled to pre emption.

3 Such division shall be made of sections, according to the claim of such who obtain pre-emption right, and the contents of each and every section, and such division thereof, shall be ascertained, and the surveyor General shall prepare and transmit a plan thereof, to the aforesaid Register, immediately after the said survey shall be compleated, and also foward a copy thereof to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That all persons availing themselves of a pre-emption under this act, shall make application for a section or any part or parts of a section or sections, according to the estimated quantity of six hundred and forty acres to a section, and the amount of the excess or deficiency shall be added to or deducted from the last payment, and the purchaser shall make payment for and hold the quantity returned and expressed in the plats, let the quantity be more or less.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the duties of the surveyor general, of the aforesaid Register, and receiver of public monies, as nearly as may be consistent with this act shall respectively be the same as directed in and by the last recited act, and the fees and emoluments shall respectively be the same, as provided in the said act last recited.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That after completing the surveys, agreeably to this act, reserving the lots marked sixteen in each township, or fractional part of a township, in which the same may be, for the purposes expressed in the ordinance of congress of the twentieth of May, one thousand seven hundred and eighty five, the residue of the lands, and so many of the aforesaid pre-emptions as shall become forfeited by reason of failures of payment, shall be sold agreeably to the last recited act.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall have full operation and effect, any thing in any former law to the contrary notwithstanding.

THEODORE SEDGWICK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAMES HILLHOUSE,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
Approved, March 3d, A. D. 1801.
JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, March 24.

THE Swedish minister, Baron Ehrenfward, has applied to Lord Hawkesbury for a passport to quit this country, which has been granted him; and he is to leave London, we believe, this day, to pass by the way of Dover, into France. His Excellency departs in a very uncourteous manner, without taking leave of the king.

It is said that the last dispatches from Sir Ralph Abercrombie mention his having received advices from admiral Blanket, at Suez, stating that the Bombay army would be ready to cooperate with the forces under the command of his Excellency by the 5th of February. It is said to be the intention of Sir Ralph Abercrombie to disembark his army at Aboukir.

His majesty's ship Mercury, in the Mediterranean, has fallen in with twenty sail of merchantmen, laden with wine and brandy, from Certe, bound for Toulon, of which fifteen were made prizes. The same ship also fell in with and captured a French corvette, laden with arms and ammunition, out one day from Toulon, destined for the army of Egypt.

March 27. Last night we received Paris papers to the 21st instant, inclusive.

Preparations continue to be carried on with the greatest activity by the Spanish government, for the invasion of Portugal. Twenty nine battalions of infantry, and eight squadrons of cavalry, are ordered to march into the province of Gallacia, where there are at present no less than 15 000 troops. The Spaniards expect to be joined by a large body of republican troops.

An armistice has at length been concluded between the French and the King of Naples, under the mediation of the Emperor of Russia. The first effect of this convention was to order the departure of all the English shipping in all the ports of his Sicilian majesty, and to order that no English vessels shall in future have access to them. The same order extends to Turkish ships. The English merchants at Naples have requested passports to return.

A proclamation has been published by the French government, announcing a general peace on the continent, which is to be celebrated by great rejoicing all over France: but the feast of peace is not to be solemnized until the 14th of July next.

The French frigate, the African, has been captured in the Mediterranean, after an engagement of four hours, during which she lost her captain, two lieutenants, and 127 men killed, and 176 wounded. The English ship that took her is mentioned in the Moniteur.

March 28. A King's messenger was sent off last night to prince Adolphus and lord Carysfort, at Berlin, whose dispatches are supposed to be of considerable importance.

We have already stated that Mr. Otto had sent off dispatches to Buonaparte on Saturday night last: they were forwarded from Dover on Monday morning, and reached Paris on Tuesday night. Buonaparte returned an answer on Wednesday, which arrived at Calais on Thursday morning, from whence it was instantly conveyed to Dover in a flag of truce, and reached London about midnight. We can assure our readers the contents of this answer have not transpired; so that we can only state the report, which was current this morning, in the best informed political circles, which is, that a negociation on the subject of peace will be opened in due form; and that as soon as the preliminaries are settled, lord St. Helens is to repair to Paris as our minister on that occasion: perhaps it is unnecessary to add, that the private and public character of this nobleman stands extremely high on the continent.

There are many circumstances to strengthen this report. The pacific language of the new administration and their friends in the house of commons; the personal attention of lord Hawkesbury to M. Otto's note, relative to the French fishermen, and mutual assurance on other occasions.—Besides, that asperity of language which used to be levelled at this country in the French prints, has of late given place to a more conciliatory tone.

There is, however, another report to which we attach very little credit, viz. that Buonaparte has declared his determination to treat with this country in conjunction only with his allies—Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, &c.

It is said that Denmark and Sweden are disposed to listen to negociations, and that the new ministers are ready to convince those powers they will gain more by resorting to pacific arrangements, than to those of a hostile nature, especially on a question, the principles of which are interwoven with the existence of our navy, and of course, with the security and prosperity of the British nation.

Naples is to be garrisoned by French troops under the pretext of repelling any attacks of the British fleets. The corps of Conde is to be disbanded. The French armies have nearly evacuated Austria.

No advices from the North Sea fleet, of a later date than the evening of the 15th instant, have reached the admiralty.

Our government, it is said, have received an intimation from the Prince Regent of Portugal, that he is desirous of putting the Brazils into their hands during his hazardous warfare with his relation the King of Spain.

One of the last Paris papers contains the following article, which it states to have extracted from a paper of considerable authority published in the north of Germany:—Prince Adolphus of England, governor of Hanover, is at Berlin, where he has been invited; it has been notified, that all resistance will be useless for defending Hanover, since the occupation of that country by the Prussian troops was a thing irrevocably agreed upon between the king of Prussia, the emperor of Russia, and the French government.

A Turkish war is the general topic of conversation among the higher circles at Vienna, and all the preparations making seem to warrant the belief that such an event will take place. In the first place, large magazines of corn are forming both in Groava and the Bannate, at the expence of the Imperial court; the chief magazine is to be at Agram. 2dly. General Kienmayer, who served with so much distinction in the last war with the Turks, has been nominated chief of the Imperial forces in Transylvania, and a great number of Imperial troops continue to file off to Hungary. Every effort is used at the same time to compleat all the Imperial regiments and reinforce them with two new regiments of horse.

American Intelligence.

BOSTON, April 24.

Generals Heath, Lincoln, Brooks, and Hull, of Massachusetts, have been requested by the Secretary at War, to report on the situation and improvements necessary to be made at Fort Independence on Castle Island.

Captain Howett, of the Brig John, who arrived at New York on Saturday, fell in with a British frigate off the Western Islands, having in company a Danish frigate of 32 guns, which she had captured a few days previous.

A letter from the East Indies, received by a gentleman in New York, via Boston, says, the army from India for the Red sea, sailed on the 20th December from Calcutta—20 large transport ships, with troops, to co operate in Egypt.

From the Boston Commercial Gazette:

IMPORTANT COMMUNICATION.

Messrs. Russell and Cutter,

Having had access to know the particulars of the DISPATCHES received from our minister at London, which probably will not be communicated to the public, by the President soon, from political reasons, I embrace the opportunity to give you a sketch of the information I have learnt—for the authenticity of which, I can pledge myself, as the source from which I derived it is most respectable.

"Mr. King transmitted to lord Grenville a note in which he acquainted his Majesty's ministers, that he had it in command from the President of the United States, to declare that he had viewed with serious concern, the frequent captures of American property on the high seas, by his Britannic majesty's cruizers and armed vessels, which have been confirmed particularly in the West Indies by condemnations entirely unwarrantable and unjust—contrary to the existing Treaty; and to the common usage of all civilized nations, after describing the principles on which his majesty's justices have acted in the West Indies—which he collected from documents furnished him and in his possession; he remonstrated in the most severe manner against such violent and unjust proceedings, declaring that should the government of Great Britain continue to sanction such unwarrantable depredations on the American commerce, his government could no longer suppose that that amicable and good understanding which has so happily subsisted between the two countries, was the wish of the British government to preserve—in short, he could not but view those circumstances which have taken place, as a declaration of hostilities against the American flag—the honour of which he was called upon to maintain. He expressed a sincere hope that the British government would do away by a frank explanation, the unpleasant sentiments and ideas, such disagreeable circumstances had naturally occasioned—he hoped to find in such, professions of amity, with assurances that a stop should be put to such aggravations, the justice of which his majesty's ministry must evidently discriminate, in such event the United States would find no impediment towards executing with fidelity her engagements with the court of St. James.

Lord Grenville, in a note transmitted to Mr. King, acquainted him, he had lost no time in laying before his majesty, the note he did him the honour on the 21 February to address to him, and had it in command to return Mr. King an explicit declaration, that nothing has been more remote from his majesty's most earnest wish than to interrupt the good understanding engaged between the two countries—he intimated that the proceedings in the West Indies complained of, has been entirely without authority, and indeed contrary to the careful policy ordered to be preserved in his majesty's West India colonies. He requested Mr. King to assure his government that a rigid enquiry will be instituted after the aggravations complained of, and that arrangements will be made to prevent such like circumstances occurring in future."

NEW-HAVEN, April 14.

Extract of a letter dated Marietta March 16 1801.

Dear Sir,

"Yesterday was launched from the dock in this place, the Brig St. Clair, of one hundred tons burden. This vessel is not only the largest, but is by far the best built, of any that has descended the Ohio. It is shortly to proceed to the Havannah. Its cargo is to consist of Flour and Pork. Several more vessels are to be built immediately at this place. The greatest objection, which has been made to this country, is its distance from market. This objection is now entirely done away, Farmers will be able to sell their produce any where upon the Ohio.—Flour purchased here for three dollars per barrel, can be afforded, even at Boston, for ten.

Owing to the exceeding fertility of the soil, and the mildness of the climate, this country seems to be the best calculated for the farmer, of any under heaven; and with its present increase of population, will soon be one of the most flourishing parts of the United States. For the year past, the people of Marietta have enjoyed an uncommon degree of health. Out of upwards of one thousand inhabitants, but one child has died. We have experienced a very mild winter. The weather was so warm in January, that people were obliged to put out their fires, and open their windows. On this sixteenth day of March, while you at Worcester, are doubtless shivering over a Winter's fire, or freezeing your feet and hands in the snow; nature has here arrayed herself in her loveliest green; the trees of the wilderness are unfolding their buds, and the blossoms of the Peach and Cherrytree, breathe a delicious fragrance through the air. Yours, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, April 30.

Extract of a letter from General WASHINGTON to the President of the United States, dated Mount Vernon, 25th of September, 1798.

"It is an invidious task, at all times to draw comparisons, and I shall avoid it as much as possible: But I have no hesitation in declaring, that if the public is to be deprived of the service of Col. Hamilton in the military line, that the post he was destined to fill will not be easily supplied, and that this is the sentiment of the public, I think I can venture to pronounce. Altho' of a general officer, yet his ... the *principal* and most *confidential* ... mander in chief, afforded him ... viewing every thing on a larger ... who had only divisions and ... to—who knew nothing of the ... of the commander in chief, or ... orders to, or transactions with the ... of the army.—These advantages, ... served with usefulness in the old ... the general conv... and having ... of the most impo... department ... ment with *acknow...* abilities ... has placed him on *h...ground*; and ... conspicuous charact... the United ... *even in Europe*—To these, as a matter ... small consideration, may be added, ... lucrative practice in the line of his ... his *most certain* dependence, the ... relinquish it must in some degree be ... rate. By some he is considered as an ... man, and therefore a dangerous one. ... is ambitious, I shall readily grant, but ... *that laudable kind which prompts a man to ... in whatever he takes in hand.*

He is enterprising—qu... his perception ... and his judgment *intuitively great.* ... essential to a *great military character*, and ... fore I repeat that his loss will be *irreparable.*

[*What will the Jacobins say to this?*]

The following are the names, with their ... der of rank, of the nine Captains who are ... ed in the navy:

1 Talbot,	6 Barron,
2 Truxtun,	7 Tryon,
3 Morris,	8 Rodgers,
4 Murray,	9 Bainbridge,
5 Cross,	

Strength of the Northern Powers.

SWEDEN,

Troops kept regularly embodied, amount ... 9.700. The whole land force is 49 990.

Navy consists of ships of the line 30—Frigates 10—Gallies 60. The fleet is manned by 15... seamen.

DENMARK and NORWAY.

Cavalry 11.000—Infantry 64 000.

Navy 33 sail of the line, of from 90 to ... guns—Seamen 13 964—Marines 5,600—Ordinance 2,100.

PRUSSIA.

Warlike force, besides supernumeraries, 21... men—Infantry, 181 950—Cavalry 42,500.

RUSSIA.

Land forces 532,000 men, of which 66 ... are cavalry—But so large a number of soldiers are required for stations and garrisons that ... more than 150,000 men can take the field at once.

Navy, 120 ships of the line and frigates, and a very large number of galleys—Seamen 40,000.

United States Ship President, at anchor in Elizabeth river, near the Borough of Norfolk, 1st of April, 1801.

I, THOMAS TRUXTUN, Senior Officer of the Navy at present in this harbour, having heard with pain and regret of an unfortunate affray happening in my absence, from hence to the seat of Government, between sundry seamen, said to be American seamen, and the seamen of the frigate Semillante, in the service of the French Republic, do hereby order and direct, (under pain of severe punishment in case of failure) all officers and others acting under my command, to prevent and discountenance such outrages in future; and on the contrary to respect and treat with civility, kindness and hospitality, all officers seamen, &c. of the French nation, and especially those who are within our ports and harbours, seeking and relying on our protection, in consequence of the re-establishment (by treaty) of a good understanding between our two nations.

THOMAS TRUXTUN.

Norfolk, the 24th Germinah year 9th.

OSTER, Vice Commissary for commercial Relations of the French Republic, in Virginia.

To Commodore Thomas Truxtun, on board the United States Frigate President.

SIR,

I have received with the obliging letter, you did me the honor to write me yesterday, the copy of the order, which you have thought proper to make public, since your return in order to prevent in future, any quarrels between the seamen of our respective nations.

By the means of this wise precaution on your part, and those for the same purpose which I have taken, in conjunction with capt. Monteleon commanding the French Republican frigate L'Insurgente, at anchor in this port, I hope, with you, Sir, that the scenes which have passed will not be renewed.

Receive, Commodore, with my sincere thanks, the homage of my respect.

OSTER.

Brig Franklin, Bline, 29 days from St. Bartholomews, confirms the capture of that place; it was taken on the 29th ult. and all the American property remained sacred and unmolested—St. Croix and St. Thomas were reported to have surrendered on or about the 27th March—Previous to taking St. Martins, much resistance was made by the inhabitants.

Extract of a letter from Cape Francois, dated 2nd March.

"An agent from France, by way of New York, has lately arrived here, and has brought an appointment to General Touissaint, empowering him to act as prefect over the whole island. The blacks are now so numerous and powerful that they will continue to appoint chiefs of their own. It is certainly their intention to hold the island independent of the French, which I think they will be able to do."

We are credibly informed that the President of the United States has ordered Mr. ... the district attorney, to enter a ... that is to stop proceedings, ...

commenced, under the ſedition act, againſt Duane, except in the one commenced by the State!!!

There is now in circulation, in Philadelphia a new coinage of French money, denominated "5 FRANCS," which are ſaid to be worth about ninety cents each, As they, in ſome meaſure reſemble the French Crowns, we think it our duty to give this caution to prevent deception.

To the Editor of the Aurora.

You are requeſted to give the following copies of letters, a place in your paper, my reaſon for intruding them on the public, is to elucidate the facts relative to my conduct in the command of the United States frigate George Waſhington, and the treatment received from the Dey of Algiers—the circumſtances attending that buſineſs not having been fully known in the United States.

Your humble ſervant,
Wm. BAINBRIDGE.

April 24.

[COPY.]
Algiers, 10th October, 1800.

"SIR,

"I wrote you on the 25th ult. informing that the arbitrary Dey of Algiers had made a demand that the United States ſhip George Waſhington, under my command, ſhould carry his preſents to the Grand Seignior, at Conſtantinople.

"By my letter of the 25th you will ſee the reſponſibility this regency conſiders the United States, as on this embaſſy, although forced into it, by the power of the regency. Every effort that was poſſible to ſuggeſt, has been attempted by Conſul O'Brien and myſelf, to obviate my going.

"An Engliſh ſhip of war arrived here and offered to carry the embaſſy; but her they would not accept (ſuppoſing they would be under ſome obligations to the Britiſh.)

"The light that this Regency looks on the United States, is exactly this, you pay me tribute—by that you become my ſlaves, and them I have a right to order as I pleaſe. Did the United States know the eaſy acceſs of this barbarous coaſt called Barbary, the weakneſs of their garriſons, and the effeminancy of this people, I am ſure they would not be long tributary to ſo pitiful a race of infidels.

"Incloſed you have Richard O'Brien, Eſq. Conſul General's letter of the 9th of October to me, on the buſineſs of the embaſſy, my anſwer, and his reply—by which you will ſee that I have no choice in acting, but am governed by the tyrants here.

"Conſul O'Brien and myſelf had a very warm diſpute with the Dey and miniſter of marine, which was very near cauſing a declaration of war, reſpecting hoiſting the miſſion flag. The Conſul and myſelf inſiſted, that if the Dey forced us to go, to wear our own flag, or if it was meant as a compliment to the miniſter of marine to hoiſt it at the foremaſt; but no argument would avail, their deſpotic will muſt be complied with—the miniſter of marine came on board with his admiral and ſeveral Algerine captains, who went into the main top, and hauled down the American pendant and hoiſted the Algerine miſſion flag.

"Had we ten or twelve frigates and ſloops in thoſe ſeas that had made their appearance before Algiers, I am well convinced in my own mind we ſhould not experience thoſe mortifying degradations that muſt be cutting to every American who poſſeſſes an independent ſoul.

"This forced cruiſe compelled by the Dey, will coſt fourteen or ſixteen thouſand dollars in expences for pay and proviſions, and after effected, will have no tendency to promote the intereſt of the United States with the Regency, it is not in the nature of theſe people to regard any favors done to them by a Chriſtian nation.

"I hope, ſir, you will conſider the very unpleaſant ſituation that I am placed in, having no alternative but compliance or war, the fears of ſlavery for myſelf and one hundred and fifty under my command, was the leaſt alarming to me; but a valuable commerce in their ſeas, that would fall a ſacrifice to the pirates of this port, on account of our not having cruizers adjacent to protect it.

"I ſincerely hope, on my return from the Levant, that I ſhall ſee ſome of our frigates off Algiers. It is my candid opinion that in no part of the world there is more need to ſhew them than in the Mediterranean ſea.

"It is the opinion of Conſul O'Brien ſhould any accident happen to the Waſhington, againſt the intereſt of Algiers, by whatever cauſe it may be, the Algerine cruizers will immediately capture our veſſels until they are prevented by our cruizers being in theſe ſeas. I candidly believe, on the ſafety of the embaſſy, in the ſhip under my command, hangs the ſalvation of our peace with Barbary.

"I have the honour ſir to be,
"With great reſpect,
"Your moſt obedient ſervant,
Wm. BAINBRIDGE.

Benjamin Stoddert, Secretary of the Navy.

"Algiers, 9th October, 1800.

"SIR,

"The Dey of Algiers has this day called for me to appear in his preſence, and demands, that the United States ſhip George Waſhington, under your command, will proceed for Conſtantinople with his ambaſſador and preſents; and declares that if this requeſt is not complied with, that he no longer holds to his friendſhip with the United States of America. I have ſtated to the Dey and miniſtry all my and your objections on behalf of the United States, but to no effect.

"I am, ſir,
"Your moſt obedient ſervant,
RICHARD O'BRIEN.

William Bainbridge, Eſq. commander of the United States ſhip George Waſhington.

"Algiers, 9th October, 1800.

"SIR,

"I have received your letter of this day ſtating the arbitrary demand of the Dey of Algiers. As this buſineſs was in agitation ſome days paſt, my orders being made known to the deſpotic Dey, and every poſſible argument made uſe of both by you and myſelf, pointing out the impoſſibility of ſuch a compliance on our part, thoſe reaſons ſtated to him, and the arrival of a Britiſh 24 gun ſhip, who has offered to carry his ambaſſador and preſents, I was in hopes would have relieved me from the truly unpleaſant ſituation I find myſelf in.

"Bound by the orders of my government on one hand, and viewing the loſs of property and ſlavery of our citizens on the other, brings me in a dilemma that none can expreſs but thoſe who feel it.

"I now reply as I have verbally done, that I cannot accede to this demand voluntarily, your long experience of the government of this regency leaves you a more competent judge, than I poſſibly can be, of the event that would occur if the ſhip under my command did not proceed as demanded.

"You will be pleaſed to ſtate your opinion fully, and make the requiſition in behalf of the United States, for the compliance of ſaid demand—Sir, I cannot help obſerving that the event of this day makes me ponder on the words independent United States.

"I am, ſir,
"With great reſpect,
"Your moſt obedient ſervant,
Wm. BAINBRIDGE.

Richard O'Brien, Eſq. Conſul General for the U. States at Algiers.

SIR,

I have ſtated to you a narative of facts relative to the dey and regency demanding *per force*, that the United States ſhip George Waſhington, under your command, (in this port, and in the power of a faithleſs people) ſhould proceed to Conſtantinople with the ambaſſador and preſents of this regency, and return to Algiers. The conſequence of a poſitive refuſal would be—war made immediately by this regency on the United States; the ſhip under your command would be detained, and detention and ſlavery would be the fate of yourſelf, officers, and crew; the veſſels, property, and citizens of the United States would be captured, and condemned in this city of bondage; the innocent would ſuffer not for the guilty, but for thoſe that had no orders to act to prevent this calamity; but of two evils we will be obliged to take the leaſt, by acquieſcing to the forced demand. By, ſir, proceeding with the ſhip under your command to Conſtantinople with the ambaſſador and preſents of Algiers, and returning, you will firſt extricate yourſelf, officers, crew and ſhip, and ſave the peace of the United States, it is what all other nations at peace with this regency have done, at times, as a favor to Algiers, and is what occaſionally muſt be done by thoſe that intend to keep their peace; it is cuſtom, and circumſtanced as the United States are at preſent, in arrears in debt, no funds, no credit, and no conſuls adjacent, there is no alternative, in my opinion, but to acquieſce; and in ſo doing, I am convinced you are, conſidering all difficulties, acting for the beſt, for the preſent intereſts of the United States. I ſhall obſerve to you, ſir, that the United States made their peace in September, 1795, that the regency got impatient on account of the caſh ſtipulation not coming forward. At this time Mr. Barlow and Donaldſon thought proper, without orders, to ſtipulate a 36 gun frigate, to preſerve our affairs. The government of the United States approved their conduct, and made good the ſtipulation. At this time the United States had not paid the caſh for the peace, or had not ſent forward the ſtores ſtipulated. It is true, of our citizens 100 were as yet in Algiers; but the number is greater at preſent in the power of a deſpotic government bound by no treaty or equity, dumb to reaſon, and fully determined to renounce his friendſhip with the United States, if his demand was not complied with. Under all thoſe circumſtances and evils which ſhould happen in caſe of a poſitive refuſal, to the demand of the Dey and regency, I have to demand of you, ſir, in the name and on behalf of the United States, that you will conſider the purport of this letter, and I think you will ſee the neceſſity of acquieſcing, to do the favour required of you by the Dey and regency of Algiers.

Witneſs my hand and ſeal of office, at Algiers, this 10th day of October, 1800.

I am very reſpectfully,
Your moſt humble ſervant,
(Signed) RICHARD O'BRIEN.

Wm. Bainbridge, Eſq commander of the United States ſhip George Waſhington, in the port of Algiers.

NORFOLK. April 16.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore to the Editor, dated Saturday laſt.

"I have ſeen a letter of a very late date from Dublin, which repreſents that city to be in a deplorable condition, not only on account of the ſcarcity of proviſions; but from the ravages of an epidemic fever which carries off numbers daily

THE GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 15, 1801.

The ſchooner Monongahela Farmer, with a cargo of 750 barrels of flour, touched at this place on Wedneſday laſt, on her way for New-Orleans, where, we underſtand, the owners intend diſpoſing of veſſel and cargo, provided a liberal price is offered—if not, ſhe will be compleatly rigged (having all the neceſſary apparatus for that purpoſe, on board) and proceed to ſome other port.

An Election for Borough Officers, for the enſuing year, will be held at the Market houſe on Monday next.

THE Public are reſpectfully informed that the Pennſylvania Population Company ſtill continue to ſell portions of their Land ſituated on the waters of Lake Erie, on French Creek, and other branches of navigable waters that fall into the Ohio, to actual ſettlers, at moderate prices and extenſive credit. The Company having paid attention to opening Roads, erecting Mills, &c. for the accommodation of their ſettlers, and the great obſtacles that attends the firſt ſettlement of a new country being removed, it is expected the liberal terms of ſale, together with the peculiar advantages their lands poſſeſs, will induce rapid emigration from the old ſettled ſtates; as their lands are alſo patented, the ſettler is thereby ſecured in his title from the ſtate—the quality of their lands are equal, if not ſuperior, to any now ſettling in America, well watered, and covered with a variety of excellent timber, and the climate remarkably healthy. New ſettlers can be ſupplied with proviſion at reduced prices, from the inhabitants reſiding in the country. For the better accommodation of the public the Managers of ſaid Company have their Agents ſtationed on the waters of Beaver creek, in Beaver county; at the town of Conſtat, near Meadville, in Crawford county; and at the Office of the ſubſcriber in the town of Greenfield, eaſt end of the Triangle adjoining the weſt line of the ſtate of New York, where ſettlers from the eaſtward, or elſewhere, may be accommodated with an extenſive choice of valuable land.

JUDAH COLT, *Agent for Pennſylvania Population Company.*

Greenfie'd, Erie County, May 8, 1801. 3m.

RESERVE TRACT
In the Town of Erie,
FOR SALE.

ON Saturday the 22d of Auguſt next, the Books will be opened in the Office of the ſubſcriber, reſiding in the town of Erie, for the Sale of the Reſerved Tract at the mouth of Caſkade creek, including the ſame. The ſaid Reſerved Tract is laid out by virtue of an act of aſſembly paſſed the 11th day of April, 1792—One fifth of the purchaſe money to be paid at the time of ſale, one fifth part within twelve months from the day of ſale, one fifth part within two years from ſaid day, and the remaining two fifths at or before the expiration of three years after ſuch ſale. No contract to be confirmed for fifteen days after the ſaid Books ſhall be opened, and the higheſt price within that time will be accepted, provided that it amounts to fifty dollars per acre. The ſaid tract contains fifteen acres. All payments will be forfeited unleſs the purchaſer within three years from the day of ſale makes an actual ſettlement on the Tract, by clearing, fencing and cultivating at leaſt two acres to each fifty, or in that proportion contained in that furvey, and erect thereon a meſſuage for the habitation of man, and reſide thereon for five years next following the firſt ſettlement of the ſame. No patent to iſſue unleſs ſatisfactory proof ſhall be made of ſuch actual ſettlement and improvement.

THOMAS REES, *Commiſſioner.*

Erie, April 27, 1801. 13A.

A FRESH SUPPLY
OF
NEW GOODS,
Juſt Received and now opening for ſale, by
WILLIAM CHRISTY,

CONSISTING of Iriſh linens, Iriſh and Puſſia ſheetings, Drogledas, cotton and linen checks, a few pieces of ſuperfine caſſimers, ginghams, muſlins, &c. &c.—alſo, a very large and beautiful aſſortment of common Tea Ware and China.

Thoſe Goods have all been purchaſed for caſh, and are now offered for ſale at the moſt reduced prices for the ſame uſeful article.

Pittſburgh, May 16, 1801.

Six Pence Reward.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in St. Clair townſhip, Allegheny county, an apprentice to the Blackſmith trade, named ROBERT WILCOCKS, about 16 years of age, about 5 feet high, round full face, black hair, dark complexion; he had on a blue cloth roundabout jacket, tow trowſers, and mockaſins.—Whoever takes up and delivers ſaid apprentice to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above reward, but no charges.

ROBERT KINCAID.

May 12, 1801.

Eight Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber living on Racoon, two miles below Thomas White's mill, near the mouth of Travis, on the night of the 4th inſtant, a Stallion COLT, riſing 3 years old, a dark iron grey, new ſhod all round, with ſix nails in each of three ſhoes, he was pricked in the near hind foot, which made him lame, and had but four nails in that ſhoe, he is between 14 and 15 hands high. It is conjectured that he has been taken over the Ohio, into the Indian country. Whoever apprehends ſaid thief and ſecures the horſe ſo that the owner may get him again, and the thief brought to puniſhment, ſhall receive the above reward, or Four Dollars and reaſonable charges for the horſe only, paid by me

DAVID PATTEN, Senior.

May 12, 1801.

Taken up adrift in the Ohio river, and ſecured on Crow's Iſland, a Ferry Flat, about 35 feet long, has iron bands on each end, and a chain with an open link and twivel. Unleſs the owner pays the expence of taking up and ſecuring ſaid Flat, in one month from this date, ſhe will be ſold for the ſame.

NATHANIEL LEONARD.

May 2, 1801.

BY THIS DAY's MAIL.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8.

A Norfolk paper of the 29th ultimo, ſays—"By an arrival at this port from the Weſt Indies, we are informed that the iſland of St. Euſtatius was captured by the Britiſh about the 20th March."

The Norfolk Herald of the 2d inſt contains the following late

Intelligence from Europe.

The ſhip Woodrop Simms, arrived here yeſterday from Rochelle; ſailed on the 28th March, and the ſame evening was board by an Engliſh cutter, tender to the Doris frigate; at 4 o'clock next day was boarded by the Doris, who informed that they were waiting for the remainder of the French fleet from Breſt and L'Orient, that were to aſſemble at Rochefort, as was ſuppoſed, on ſome ſecret expedition. There had arrived at Rochefort, 10 days before their departure, an 84, a 74, and two frigates, from Breſt and L'Orient, and were in daily expectation of many more, as the fleet was intended to conſiſt of 25 ſail, moſt of which were to be line of battle ſhips.

On the 22d of March all the private copper-bottomed ſhips and brigs in France were put in requiſition, for the purpoſe of making tranſports of them, for the intended expedition againſt Portugal. Eighteen thouſand men were aſſembled in the neighbourhood of Bourdeaux, and were to be increaſed to thirty thouſand, to go from that place againſt Portugal. The Portuguefe ambaſſador paſſed through Bourdeaux on the 2d of March, on his way to Paris—and on the 7th of March a general embargo throughout Spain was laid on all Portuguefe veſſels.—The Queen of Spain died on the 26th February. Proviſions in France were remarkably plenty and cheap. Orders have been given to the Britiſh ſhips not to moleſt the Pruſſian flag.

The above ſhip was detained 30 days on account of the ſuppoſed rejection of the Treaty by the Senate—nor was ſhe permitted to ſail until the news of its ratification reached France.

Mr. Addington, the new prime miniſter of Great Britain, ſtated in the Houſe of Commons, on the 27th of March, that his Majeſty's miniſters were earneſtly diſpoſed to make peace, and that there was no reaſon to imagine the enemy wiſhed to throw in its way any inſurmountable obſtacles.

We underſtand that in conſequence of the declenſion of Captain Truxton to command the ſquadron fitting out in Hampton Roads, Captain Dale has been appointed to that duty; and that Captain Bainbridge has been appointed to ſupply the place of Captain Preble, who from indiſpoſition is unable to fill it.

The Preſident of the United States returned from Monteeello to the City of Waſhington on Wedneſday laſt; and Mr. Madiſon arrived on Friday evening.

It appears, at length, that the ſtate elections in New-England have terminated in a manner highly honourable to the Federal cauſe. Jacobiniſm, with all its ſtruggles, has made no advance, in the ſtates of Maſſachuſetts and Connecticut. But how happens it, that with all the triumph of Federaliſm in that quarter, we hear nothing of Ox-roaſtings and tumultuous and drunken aſſemblages of the people.

...bſcriber begs leave to inform his friends ...ellow citizens that he has commenced

Tavern-keeping

...e ſtate road leading from Pittſburgh to ...ſburgh, about mid-way between theſe ..., in the large ſtone houſe lately occupied ...r. Michael Hellman. He has provided ...lf with the neceſſary articles for the com...ble accommondtion of gentlemen travell... and is determined that every attention and ...endance ſhall be given.

The Stables are large and excellent, and the ſituation being on a dry gravelly ſoil, he flatters himſelf it will be an inducement to thoſe perſons driving the road to make it a ſtage. Hay and Oats of the beſt quality in abundance.

THOMAS LEE.

May 7, 1801.

Came to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living eighteen miles below Pittſburgh, on the Ohio river, on the 29th of April, a Bay HORSE, 14 hands and an half high, has a number of ſaddle marks, and had a bell on.—The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JOHN FINREN.

May 6, 1801.

Left with the ſubſcriber, living on the Franklin road, near Muddy creek, in Butler county, in Auguſt laſt, a STEER. The perſon who left ſaid Steer is hereby informed, that, unleſs he, or ſome one for him, comes and pay the expence of keeping, he will be ſold for the ſame on the 20th of May next.

BARTEL LAFFER.

Conequeneſſing township, April 30, 1801.

The Subſcriber propoſes to open a

Conveyancing Office,

in Fifth Street, near the Diamond, where all kinds of Inſtruments of Writing will be done with accuracy and diſpatch; and on the loweſt terms. Thoſe who may pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom may depend on having their buſineſs done to their ſatisfaction. Potting of Books will alſo be attended to,

Moſes Ford.

Pittſburgh, April 25, 1801.

LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt Office, Franklin, April 1, 1801

James Buchanan, French creek, 40 miles from Pittſburgh.

Richard Proctor, care of Captain Samſon, Allegheny county, Franklin.

John Brandon, near Franklin.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from my Company, on the Ohio river, on the night of the 15th inſtant, the following named ſoldiers belonging to the army of the United States, viz.

AMBROSE BLAKE, 21 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches and an half high, brown hair, light complexion.

LEVI BEARDSLEY, 20 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches and an half high, grey eyes, dark hair, light complexion.

GERI JOURDAN, 20 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches and an half high, blue eyes, light hair, light complexion.

DAVID PALMER, 20 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, blue eyes, fair hair, light complexion.

THOMAS PALMER, 18 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches and an half high, blue eyes, brown complexion.

The above deſerters were born in New England, took with them their regimental cloathing, and a French muſket each, the property of the United States.

Whoever will apprehend the above deſcribed deſerters, and deliver them to me or the commanding officer of any military poſt within the United States, or will ſecure them in any jail, and give information thereof, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, or Ten Dollars for either and the neceſſary expences.

RUSSELL BISSALL, Captain
2d Regt. Infantry.

March 16, 1801.

Laſt Notice.

WILLIAM STEELE,

ONCE more requeſts thoſe indebted to him to come forward and pay off their reſpective balances on or before the 15th day of May next as he is determined to put all accounts ſtanding at that time into the hands of proper officers for recovery, without reſpect to perſons

Pittſburgh, 23d April, 1801.

WANTED,

Journeymen Boot and Shoemakers. Good Workmen will find immediate employment and generous wages, by applying to the ſubſcriber in Ferry ſtreet.

Andrew Willock.

Pittſburgh, April 23, 1801.

Six Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber living on the bank of the Ohio river, one mile and a quarter below Pittſburgh, a dark Iron Grey *MARE COLT*, rising two years old, has cropped ears, the edges of which are white, has a long tail, but is neither docked nor branded. Whoever takes up and delivers ſaid Colt to the ſubſcriber ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges.

THOMAS LEIGHTENBROOD.

Ten Dollars Reward.

LOST, Miſlaid or Stolen, a number of Bonds, Notes, Due Bills and Orders, on different people, in my favor, alſo, a Deed for a Lot in M'Kee's Port, in the name of John M'Maſters, and a red Morocco Memorandum Book. None of the above papers were aſſigned, they will therefore be of no uſe to any perſon but myſelf. Whoever will deliver them to Mr. William Steele, merchant, or to the ſubſcriber, or give information ſo that they can be had, ſhall receive the above reward in caſh.

SAMUEL CREIGH.

Pittſburgh, April 23, 1801.

N B. I caution all perſons from purchaſing them.

April 22, 1201.

FOR SALE.

ONE Share in the Ohio Company—alſo, ſeveral LOTS handſomely ſituated near the Academy, in the Borough of Pittſburgh, and other valuable property. Enquire of the ſubſcriber living on the Ohio two miles from Robinſon's ferry.

JOSEPH ASHETON.

April 6, 1801.

FOR SALE.

LOTS No. 3293 and 3294, ſituate on the corners of Front, Second and German ſtreets in the Town of Erie, extending on German ſtreet 330 feet, on Front ſtreet 8½ feet and an half, and on Second ſtreet 82 feet and an half, On Lot No. 3294 is a brick meſſuage 32 by 18 feet, two ſtories high, with two good rooms on the firſt and two on the ſecond floor, with fire places in each room, and an excellent cellar—alſo, a log kitchen 24 by 18 feet. The ſituation of thoſe Lots is equal, if not ſuperior, to any in the Town. The terms are eaſy, and will be made known by Meſſrs. DENNY and BEELEN, merchants, in Pittſburgh, or the ſubſcriber in Erie.

W. G. SYDNOR.

Erie, February 23, 1801. 2m

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber purchaſed a Tract of Land from a certain John Miller, late of Mifflin townſhip, Allegheny county, but now of the ſtate of Kentucky, and in part conſideration thereof, gave three bonds, two of them for Fifty Pounds each, and the other for Thirty two Pounds, payable in Auguſt 1800 1801, and 1802—and whereas it appears that the ſaid Miller cannot give me a ſufficient title to ſaid land, I hereby forwarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of ſaid bonds, as I am determined not to pay them until the title is made complete to me.

WILLIAM M'ELHENNY.

May 1, 1801.

Two Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber's farm near Braddock's Field, on the Monongahela about the middle of March laſt, a bay *MARE COLT*, with a blaze in her face, one glaſs eye, one hip and hind leg black, and two years old. Whoever takes up the above deſcribed Colt, and delivers her to the ſubſcriber ſhall receive the above reward, paid by

RHEINHART ANTIS.

May 1, 1801.

Warren Reſerved Tracts
FOR SALE.

ON Monday the firſt day of June next, Books will be opened in the houſe of the ſubſcriber, living near the mouth of Brokenſtraw creek in the vicinity of the town of Warren, for the ſale of the Reſerved Tracts laid out by virtue of an act of aſſembly, paſſed the 18th day of April, 1799. One fifth part of the purchaſe money to be paid at the time of ſale—one fifth part within twelve months from the day of ſale—one fifth part in two years from ſaid day, and the remaining two fifths at or before the expiration of three years after ſuch ſale. No contract to be confirmed for fifteen days after ſaid Books have been opened, and the higheſt price within that time will be accepted—all payments made will be forfeited unleſs the purchaſer within three years from the day of ſale makes an actual ſettlement on the tract purchaſed by clearing, fencing and cultivating at leaſt two acres for every fifty contained in the ſurvey, and erect thereon a meſſuage for the habitation of man, and reſide thereon for the ſpace of five years next following the firſt ſettlement of the ſame. No patent to iſſue unleſs ſatisfactory proof ſhall be made of ſuch actual ſettlement, reſidence and improvement.

JOHN ANDREWS, Commiſſioner.

Brokenſtraw, March 17, 1801.

Joſeph Davis,
GROCER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he has removed from the houſe he lately occupied, to the oppoſite ſide of Market ſtreet, within one door of Mr. Alexander M'Laughlin's Store, and nearly oppoſite Clapboard Row, where he has on hand a general aſſortment of Groceries, Wines and Spirits, with many other articles too numerous to mention, which he is determined to ſell low for Caſh.

Pittſburgh, April 8, 1801.

BLANKS.

Juſtices Summonſes, Executions, &c. for ſale at this Printing Office.

A variety of

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office

All perſons indebted to the eſtate of JAMES ROSS, late of Moon townſhip, Allegheny county, deceaſed, are hereby requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have demands againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to bring them forward, properly authenticated, for ſettlement.

JOHN WAY, Adminiſtrator.

March 26, 1801.

Two Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or Stolen from the ſubſcriber living in the town of Pittſburgh, Allegheny county, the 27th day of February laſt, a red-iſh brown coloured horſe COLT, between 13 and 14 hands high, 3 years old next May, branded on the left buttock G L P, long tail dockt, mane hanging on both ſides the neck, not ſhod. Whoever takes up ſaid Colt and delivers it to the ſubſcriber in the town aforeſaid, ſhall receive the above reward, and for every mile bringing the ſame home one ſhilling. The brand cannot eaſily be ſeen owing to the long hair.

GEORGE LIGHTEBERGER.

Pittſburgh, March 10, 1801.

French Revolution.

PROPOSALS,

By JAMES MAGEE, Printer,

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A CONCISE HISTORY

OF THE

FRENCH REVOLUTION,

In a ſeries of Letters,

By HELEN MARIA WILLIAMS,

With an INTRODUCTION.

The whole brought down to the preſent time.

*** In this Volume will be found a correct Hiſtory of the French Revolution from its commencement to the preſent time—deſcribing its progreſs down to the death of the King, the reign of Robeſpierre—ſketches of the War—of *Buonaparte's* campaigns in Italy and Egypt, and of the recent change in the internal policy of that country.

TERMS.

It ſhall be printed on a good type and good paper; and elegantly bound and lettered.

The price to ſubſcribers will be *One Dollar* and *Twenty five Cents*; to non-ſubſcribers the price will be conſiderably increaſed.

A liſt of the ſubſcribers names will be annexed to the work, which will be put to preſs as ſoon as ſufficient encouragement is given.

Chambersburgh, February 12, 1801.

☞ This work will be iſſued from the Office of the FRANKLIN REPOSITORY, Chambersburgh

Subſcriptions are received at the Office of the Pittſburgh Gazette.

WANTED,

Beef, Pork, Flour and Whiſkey,

ALSO,

Soap, Candles and Vinegar.

App'y to
OLIVER ORMSBY.

NEW GOODS.

Abner & Jeſſe Barker,

Have juſt received and are now opening a large and general aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

ſuitable for the preſent and approaching ſeaſon, which they offer for ſale on very reduced prices for Caſh or approved Country Produce.

They ſtill continue to keep, as uſual, an elegant aſſortment of Superfine and Common

Boulting Cloths,

which are warranted good.

Pittſburgh, December 19, 1800.

A quantity of

BAR IRON & CASTINGS,

For Sale

A. & J. BARKER.

Pittſburgh, Jan. 23, 1801.

CHEAP GOODS

ARE juſt opening by the ſubſcribers at their NEW STORE in Pittſburgh, corner of Market and Second Streets, formerly occupied by Meſſrs. Prather and Smiley, conſiſting of a handſome and general aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

of a uperior quality, ſuitable to any ſeaſon, which they are determined to ſell on very low terms for Caſh, Peltry, Furrs, and approved Country Produce.

Scott and Trotter.

Pittſburgh, November 20, 1800.

A COOPER,

WHO will engage to work for Twelve Months, will have Tools furniſhed him, and will meet with encouragement, by applying at this Office.

Pittſburgh, Feb. 27, 1801.

CLOVER SEED.

A QUANTITY of the beſt freſh CLOVER SEED, for ſale, wholeſale and retail, by

JOHN HAMSHER

TO BE LET

A Small but convenient two Story House and Kitchen, now in the poſſeſſion of the Rev. Mr. Steel, and oppoſite the Preſbyterian Academy. There is alſo a well improved garden belonging to the houſe. For terms apply to

JAMES B. CLOW.

Pittſburgh, March 31, 1801.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcribers on the inſtant, an apprentice to the Hatting buſineſs, named JOHN TITTERINGTON, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, of a dark complexion, between 18 and 19 years of age, very black hair, cut ſhort, down look, much addicted to ſwearing and many other vices, grey eyes, chews tobacco and ſmoaks ſegars, and is remarkable fond of ſtrong liquor; had on when he abſconded a dark grey round about jacket, light grey coating overalls, a rorum hat, took with him a nankeen round about jacket, overalls, and a buff coloured waiſtcoat. The above reward will be paid for apprehending and ſecuring him in any jail in the United States.

THOMAS & SAMUEL MAGEE.

Pittſburgh, March 27, 1801.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY *from the ſubſcriber living in the Borough of Pittſburgh, on Sunday night the 22d inſtant, a Mulatto Slave, called* PATRICK M'GUIRE, *he is about 23 years of age, about 5 feet high, ſtout made, ſquints, which is very perceivable to ſtrangers, and has the curly negro hair on his head, and has remarable large ſcar juſt below his neck, occaſioned by a burn. He is fond of liquor, and when drunk very talkative, had on a blanket coat with a blue cape, two jackets without ſleeves, one of them ſcarlet coſſimer, the other grey coating, a pair of velvet trowſers, two pair half boots and wool hat. This fellow was very faithful and induſtrious ſlave until I brought him to Pittſburgh, but receiving evil counſel, and being induced to believe that he was a free man, he turned out to be very worthleſs. I will give the above reward for apprehending and ſecuring him in any jail in Pennſylvania, ſo that I may get him again, or THIRTY DOLLARS, and reaſonable charges if taken out of the ſtate, and delivered to the ſubſcriber in Pittſburgh.*

WILLIAM ANDERSON.

March 21, 1801.

FOR SALE.

A TRACT of LAND containing 400 acres on the waters of Pine creek, Pine township, Allegheny county, about 9 miles from Pittſburgh. There fifteen acres of clear land and a dwelling houſe on the Tract, and a ſmall ſeat ſuperior to any in that part of the country. For terms apply to,

WILLIAM DUNNING.

Pittſburgh, December 22, 1800.

WILLIAM CECIL,

At his Houſe in Liberty Street, near the Market House,

MAKES and ſells all kinds of Ladies Buck ſkin and Pluſh Saddles, Gentlemens' Plain, Burr, Spring and Inlaid Saddles, and Bridles of all deſcriptions, Saddle bags, Portmanteus, Valleces, Travelling Canteens, Holſters, Light Horſe Caps, Fire Buckets, and every thing in the Saddlery line done in the neateſt and moſt faſhionable manner, and on the ſhorteſt notice. He alſo makes Mattraſſes of the beſt quality, and on the moſt reaſonable terms.

All kinds of Country Produce will be taken in payment for any of the above articles.

Pittſburgh, March 18, 1801.

FOR SALE.

SIX *Hundred Acres of firſt rate LAND, adjoining the State Reſerve, on Mill creek, nine miles from the Town of Erie, and half a mile from the road leading from Erie to Waterford. There is on ſaid place a good Log Dwelling Houſe and Barn, 40 acres cleared and under good fence, nine acres of meadow made, with other good improvements, and a good mill ſeat on ſaid creek. For terms, &c. apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.*

THOMAS P. MILLER.

March 13, 1801.

Franklin Town and Out Lots
FOR SALE.

AGREEABLY *to an act of Aſſembly entitled "An Act to provide for ſelling the ſeveral Reſerved Tracts of Land adjoining the Towns of Erie, Franklin, Warren, and Waterford, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned," Books will be opened at my office in Franklin, on the 14th day of March next, for the Sale of the Town and Out Lots of ſaid Town, on the following terms.—One third part of the purchaſe money to be paid at the time of ſale, when the entry of the ſale is made, one third part to the Receiver General of the Land Office within twelve months from the day of ſale, and the remaining third part within eighteen months from the day of ſale, for the performance of which the purchaſers reſpectively ſhall at the time of ſale give bond for the payment of the ſame by inſtalments, to the Commiſſioner, and at the expiration of eighteen months patents will iſſue to the purchaſers provided the purchaſe money is paid agreeably to the terms of ſale.*

GEORGE FOWLER, Commiſſioner.

Franklin, February 10, 1801.

ALMANACKS
For the Year 1801,

May be had at the Printing Office of the Pittſburgh Gazette, by the ſingle, dozen or groſs.